

opportunities are the legacies of Mike Mansfield's passion for broader cultural understanding.

Mr. BAUCUS. For example, the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, a centerpiece of the Foundation's work, has been building a corps of U.S. Federal Government employees with Japan expertise since it was established by Congress in 1994. This program allows U.S. officials to gain practical experience working in the Japanese government. More than 100 Fellows representing 23 U.S. agencies and the U.S. Congress have entered the Fellowship Program since its establishment. The Foundation's other programs include:

Exchanges that allow U.S. and Asian government officials, researchers and policy experts to explore best practices, expand their contacts, and gain expertise and experience. The many exchanges organized by the Foundation include Washington, D.C. visits for members of Japan's Diet, Korea's National Assembly, and the Chinese government.

Policy dialogues that facilitate substantive discussions on complex U.S.-Asian issues including international trade, national security, the rule of law, energy and environmental challenges.

Programs that identify and foster new generations of American Asia experts with the goal of strengthening dialogue, research, and cooperation between the United States and Asia into the future.

Research and education initiatives, including support for the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center at the University of Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mike Mansfield served Montanans in Congress as a fair player who was focused on building consensus. He recognized the importance of fostering relationships between the United States and our friends across the Pacific. For 30 years, his vision for U.S.-Asia relations has continued through the work of the Mansfield Foundation. We are pleased to recognize the Foundation's 30th anniversary and to commend the Foundation for its continued efforts to build bridges of understanding with the region that Mike and Maureen Mansfield long recognized as the place "where our future lies."

#### TAKE OUR DAUGHTERS AND SONS TO WORK DAY

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, today, young women and men from Louisiana and the Washington, DC, area are my special guests for Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day. We were joined by over 100 young women and men here at the Capitol today with their parents, grandparents, and guardians to participate in work in the Senate.

I want to acknowledge the Ms. Foundation that started the national Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day program over 20 years ago. I would like

to particularly thank Leader REID and Leader MCCONNELL for opening up the Senate floor today for these wonderful young people.

I ask unanimous consent that the names of the young women and men be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Donald Cravins III, from Opelousas, LA, son of Donald and Yvette Cravins;

Antonio Clayton Jr., from Oscar, LA, son of Tony and Paula Clayton;

Giselle Mayorkas, from Washington DC, daughter of Alejandro and Tanya Mayorkas;

Kathleen Boulet, from Lafayette, LA, daughter of David and Monique Boulet;

Gabriella Trentacoste, from Gretna, LA, daughter of Gerard and Theresa Trentacoste; Olivia Sensenbrenner, from New Orleans, LA, daughter of Paige Sensenbrenner and Madeline Landrieu;

Laura Lagomasino, from Fairfax, VA, daughter of Whitney Reitz;

Louis Lagomasino, from Fairfax, VA, son of Whitney Reitz;

Sarah Campbell, from Washington Grove, MD, daughter of Paul Campbell and Wendy Harris;

Karrington Knight, from New Orleans, LA, daughter of Brian and Lori Knight;

Lindsey Shankle, from New Orleans, LA, daughter of Kim Harper;

Isabella Hotard, from New Orleans, LA, daughter of Jim and Jane Hotard;

Niels Mitchell from Washington, DC, son of Luke and Kirsten Mitchell;

Madison Smith from New Orleans, daughter of Glen and Marilyn Smith;

Macie Grubbs from Gretna, LA, daughter of Kevin and Melissa Grubbs.

Please join me in welcoming my exceptional guests, and their family members who have accompanied them, to the United States Senate.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### REMEMBERING DOUGLAS CARPENTER

• Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam President, I rise to honor a man who dedicated his life to his family and community, Douglas "Doug" Carpenter. On April 17, 2013, Mr. Carpenter passed away in his Watertown, SD, home at the age of 87.

Born in the small South Dakota town of Fedora, Mr. Carpenter was raised with his nine brothers and sisters. After graduating from Fedora High School, he enlisted with the U.S. Army and served as a bandsman for 2 years during World War II. Mr. Carpenter's musical aptitude was recognized on numerous occasions. He served over 20 years as first chair trombone and trombone soloist with the South Dakota Army National Guard.

Music became a focus of study for Mr. Carpenter. He graduated from Dakota Wesleyan University in 1950 and, later, received his masters of music from the University of South Dakota. After meeting his loving wife, Donna, he taught courses including band and singing in Geddes, Tripp, and eventually Watertown. Together, Mr. and

Mrs. Carpenter raised a beautiful family and shared their love of music with students and the community.

Mr. Carpenter was the director of the Watertown Municipal Band for more than 45 years, and was recognized for his musical achievements and outstanding dedication to his students. In 1975, he was elected Teacher of the Year. The same year he retired from teaching, 1987, the American Bandmasters Association honored him and, in 1992, the South Dakota Bandmasters Association inducted him into their Hall of Fame. The Watertown community acknowledged his expertise by granting him the privilege of serving as the adjudicator for many parades, marching contests, and music competitions.

The countless contributions and selfless dedication of Mr. Carpenter will not be forgotten. I extend my deepest condolences to the Carpenter family; his children Barry Carpenter, Kay Prchal, Lee Ann McCallum, and David Carpenter; his nine grandchildren, two great grandchildren, two sisters, and many nieces and nephews. South Dakota lost a truly talented and giving friend.●

#### RECOGNIZING MEADOW BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

• Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, today I wish to speak with great pride about a high school in my home State of West Virginia and the important role it is playing in our American democracy—Meadow Bridge High School in Fayette County.

For the 12th year in a row, 100 percent of the senior class at Meadow Bridge High School is registered to vote. This is a truly incredible accomplishment, and I am unaware of any school in our great State—or any school anywhere in the country, for that matter—that has registered every student in their senior class every year for the past 12 years.

Young voters eligible to vote today are 44 million strong—more than one-fifth of the country's electorate—and they are changing the face of American democracy.

They are engaged in their communities, they are passionate about issues, and they are politically aware. In the most recent elections, they have turned out in record numbers.

They may be the future of our country, but their voices—and their votes—count NOW.

This is just what West Virginia's own Jennings Randolph expected when he was working relentlessly in the Senate to win passage of the 26th Amendment to our Constitution—the Amendment that lowered the voting age in America from 21 to 18. It became law in 1971, and our country is all the better for it.

Every vote counts. And every voter has not only a right but also a responsibility to take an active role in our electoral process.

I tell young people all the time that you cannot just sit on the sidelines—you have to get in the game and get active, especially when it is the future of America that is at stake. Democracy is not a spectator sport.

When I served as Secretary of State in West Virginia, from 2000 to 2004, one of my top priorities was to educate our young people about the electoral process and encourage them to get involved. That was the purpose of the Sharing History and Reaching Every Student Program, also known as the SHARES program.

I am proud to say that before I left the office of Secretary of State, we had registered 42,000 high school students to vote. And, of course, those efforts have continued for the past dozen years since the SHARES program began, but nowhere more successfully than at Meadow Bridge High School.

It would be remarkable enough if 100 percent of any high school senior class was registered to vote. But to accomplish that 12 years in a row is truly extraordinary—not just a testament to the dedication of the school's staff but also a reflection of the students' commitment to their community and civic responsibility.

In fact, Principal Al Martine reports that the students themselves now take on the challenge of reaching the 100 percent registration mark. It's a matter of pride and patriotism.

The right to vote is so precious because it is the right by which all our other rights are protected. So by getting our young adults involved, we are preparing them to be active and passionate defenders of our rights as Americans.

This is not a Democrat or Republican issue, but one that all Americans can and should embrace, the way the students, faculty and staff at Meadow Bridge High School have done. And I congratulate them on the example they have set for high school seniors everywhere.●

#### REMEMBERING ROBERT EARL HOLDING

● Mr. RISCH. Madam President, my colleague, Senator MIKE CRAPO joins me today in recognizing the extraordinary life of Robert Earl Holding.

Idaho has lost a great visionary with his recent passing. As an entrepreneur, he saw potential in many businesses, including the Idaho resort Sun Valley.

Earl Holding came from modest means. It is well-documented how he started his business empire with the purchase of a motel called Little America in Green River, WY. He expanded the chain and added gas and oil businesses that operate in the western United States.

Earl purchased the Sun Valley Resort in 1977 and he had a long-term vi-

sion for the resort that was business as well as a labor of love.

Restoring Sun Valley Resort to its glory days took great attention to detail and substantial investment. He built ski lodges with stunning views, added high-speed quad lifts and state-of-the-art snowmaking equipment. Earl worked to create a superb skiing experience that brought Idahoans and out of staters to its slopes to an extent that wasn't possible in the past. His focus on excellence resulted in Sun Valley being regularly ranked as a top snow skiing destination.

His transformation of Sun Valley, coupled with his involvement in the 2002 Winter Olympics and the hosting of the 2009 International Special Olympics at the Sun Valley Nordic Center, led to his induction into the U.S. Ski and Snowboard Hall of Fame in 2011.

Earl renovated the Sun Valley Lodge more than once and upgraded the resort's golf course. He made Sun Valley into a year-round resort that allowed area businesses to expand and create new jobs. Local governments and residents have greatly appreciated his vision and long-term commitment to the resort.

Sun Valley is a special place to my wife, Vicki, and me. Our whole family has spent numerous nights in the Sun Valley Lodge—a tradition we continue to this day. It was always a pleasure to run into Earl and his wife, Carol and sit and talk in such a beautiful place. They were very gracious and it was always an enjoyable time with them.

We cannot forget in every step of the way, he had a wonderful partner in Carol. They were a great team and for every story of Earl waiting tables, there is a story of Carol cleaning rooms. For 64 years, they were partners in every sense of the word. Our thoughts and prayers are with Carol and their three children during this time.

Earl Holding was a devoted husband and father and an accomplished businessman. He had integrity in his business dealings and was loyal to his employees. He valued his customers and he was generous in many ways.

Idaho and America has had a great man pass from our midst, but we are all better off because of his presence.●

#### TRIBUTE TO FREDRICK MAYER

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I would like to speak today about a remarkable constituent of mine, Mr. Fredrick Mayer. His story is one of truly incredible bravery, and Mr. Mayer is one of the great unsung heroes of World War II. His selfless patriotism and unique service to the United States merit our recognition.

Born to a Jewish family in Germany, Mr. Mayer was forced to flee the rise of nazism in his home country, and as a young man he immigrated to the United States with his family. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Mayer enlisted in the U.S. Army. There, his

talents were quickly recognized, and Mr. Mayer was soon recruited into the Office of Strategic Services, OSS—a predecessor to the CIA. Once in the OSS, Mr. Mayer was presented with an unimaginably dangerous mission—to be clandestinely sent back into Nazi territory to collect critical military intelligence from behind enemy lines.

Mr. Mayer accepted his mission with full knowledge that as a Jewish-American spy, he would almost surely be killed if he was captured. Having escaped Nazi Germany only years earlier, he also accepted this mission with a unique appreciation for the injustices that were being done by Nazi forces and with a deep sense of duty to help his new home country—the United States—put an end to those injustices.

What happened next is perhaps best told in the words of Mr. Mayer's commanding officer in a May 31, 1945, written assessment of Mr. Mayer's performance:

Technical Sergeant Mayer parachuted into enemy occupied territory and remained there for three months, gathering secret intelligence and rallying Austrian resistance elements. During this period Technical Sergeant Mayer exhibited not only the highest degree of courage under constant risk of his life, but remarkable qualities of leadership and organization which made it possible for him to contact and win the support of anti-Nazi elements of all classes and walks of life, and eventually to arrange the surrender of Innsbruck to American troops.

Ultimately, Mr. Mayer spent nearly 3 months living behind enemy lines, often wearing a German officer's uniform and using forged papers to move openly without capture. In that guise, Mr. Mayer covertly organized a network of anti-Nazi Austrians and clandestinely collected vital intelligence that was then relayed by his radio operator to OSS headquarters in Italy. According to now unclassified documents, Mr. Mayer collected and relayed information on a wide array of critical subjects—important Nazi war factories, schedules relating to the movement of Nazi troops and material to and from the battlefield, the status of Nazi defenses at key tunnels, bridges, and highway bottlenecks, and the whereabouts of Mussolini, Daladier, and Hitler.

In one case, intelligence gathered by Mr. Mayer about the assembly and schedules of 26 military trains that were being sent to the Italian front led to the trains' destruction and blocked the Brenner Pass completely until well after the war ended.

After months of successful operations, Mr. Mayer was betrayed by one of his contacts. He was then arrested by the Gestapo and brutally tortured while in captivity. Nevertheless, throughout the harsh interrogations, Mr. Mayer refused to give up the location of his radio operator.

As a prisoner, Mr. Mayer was able to use his language skills and quick thinking to convince his captors to grant him a meeting with senior Nazi officers, and as American troops approached, he helped persuade the Nazi